

INTIMATIONS

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

Representing the highest degree of
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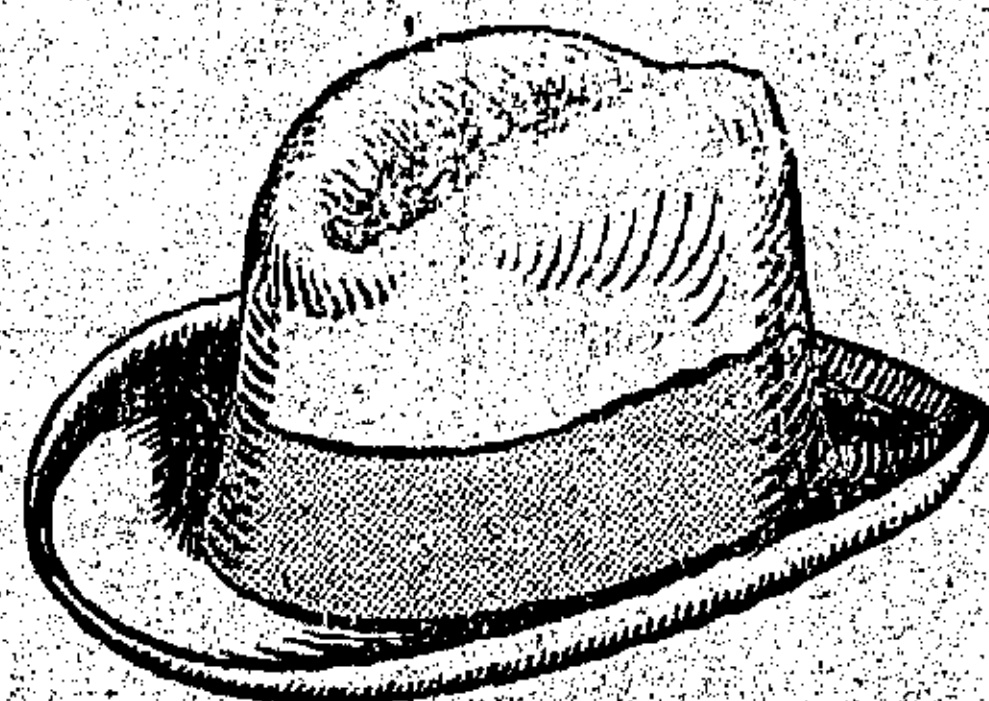
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FIVE YEARS.

CASH OR EASY TERMS.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

HENRY-HEATH HATS

NEW
STOCKLATEST
STYLES

IN ATTRACTIVE SHAPES DESIGNED TO SUIT MEN
OF ALL AGES, BUILD AND FEATURES.

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A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

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Better make certain of securing whisky
of absolute reliability by specifying

JOHNNIE
WALKER

than run the risk of getting immature
spirit by merely ordering "whisky."

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

To safeguard these ages our policy for the future is
the policy of the past. First and foremost to see
that the margin of stocks over sales is always
large enough to maintain our unique quality.

JOHNNIE WALKER
"White" Label,
Over 4 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Red" Label,
Over 10 years old.
JOHNNIE WALKER
"Black" Label,
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Agents for China:
CALDECK,
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Hongkong, Canton, Shang-
hai, Peking, etc.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD.
Scotch Whisky Distillers,
Kilnblair, Scotland.



20,000 DOCTORS

are recommending

PLASMON

Because

"Plasmon" is of INESTIMABLE VALUE as a
food for all classes of workers. — Dr. Fischer, Berlin, S. C.

HEATHIER DAY.

A SPLENDIDLY ORGANISED CELEBRATION.

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS REALISED YESTERDAY MORNING.

The Scots laid themselves out to establish a record yesterday. Heather Day, 1917, was to be long remembered as the occasion of the most successful effort made on behalf of war charities by any community in the Colony. Of course, it was not to be expected that the financial result of "Our Day" could be equalled when the Lottery alone yielded such a substantial sum, but all previous achievements on the days dedicated to St. Andrew were to be eclipsed and even the triumph of the Sassenachs, whose appeal for funds in the name of St. George met with such a liberal response, was to be eclipsed. The work of preparation was carried through with characteristic thoroughness. Never before in local history has an event been so extensively advertised. Upon every hoarding and in practically every shop-window artistic posters were displayed calling attention to the great day. On every parcel delivered by the local stores were arresting reminders, and in almost every issue of the local newspapers appeared announcements. The culminating point was reached when the Committee produced a very elaborate and complete illustrated souvenir programme, of which some hundreds were sold, giving not only the names of all officials and helpers but the fullest details regarding every part of the day's celebrations. There were not wanting those who questioned the advisability of spending what must have been a very considerable sum for such a purpose. The *Daily Press*, however, would be the last to support such short-sighted criticism. There is no doubt that the cumulative effect of this wide-spread publicity helped materially to swell the takings. An atmosphere was created in which it was impossible to live without realising that, in one way or another, some small sum would have to be set aside for such an auspicious occasion.

SALE OF BADGES.

As usual, the first toll was taken by the sale of badges—a St. Andrew's Cross mounted on blue ribbon, and the crest of St. Andrew's Society on a blue rosette. Flag days and badge days are becoming almost as familiar to the residents in Hongkong, as, judging from the caricatures seen in the comic papers, they are to the people at home. Yesterday, the ordinary routine was carried through but, as practice makes for perfection, the business was, if anything, done in a more expeditious and more systematic manner than before. An hour and a half was allowed to the numerous sellers to bedeck every member of the community, and the time proved ample for the purpose. Instead of waiting to be asked, the ordinary man now has his dollar or his five-dollar note ready to drop into the tin of the first saleswoman he comes across, and usually, he finds her waiting somewhere very near his front door-step. Now that the novelty of this selling of favours has worn off a little, the race is not so much to the most attractive or most persuasive, but rather to the one who rises earliest and takes time by the forelock.

DECORATED MOTOR-CARS.

At 10.30 the sellers, handed over their proceeds to the Hon. Treasurer on the Cricket ground, and before this important ceremony was completed the sound of the pipes was heard and a procession of decorated motor-cars, preceded by the pipers of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., began a tour of the centre of the City. This part of the programme was organised by Dr. Forsyth, and about twenty-five cars engaged in it. A prize of a motor-car clock was offered by Messrs. Alex. Ross and Co. for the most striking design and, curiously enough, it was won by Dr. Forsyth, whose car had been made to represent a Tank by Messrs. Alex. Ross and Company themselves. Mr. McCubbin's car, which was also transformed into a Tank, was placed second. There was no room for questioning the decision of the judges. Dr. Forsyth's car—as far as those who have never been to the front are able to express an opinion—looked like the real thing. Black in colour, mounted with guns, and with a couple of men in khaki seated on the top, it had a sinister and evil appearance compared with which Mr. McCubbin's Tank, decorated with a variety of colours, looked like a toy from a huge box of Toys.

Smith's crackers. The other cars were chiefly adorned with flowers and flags, that belonging to the Dragon Cycle Company bearing a huge gun composed of flowers. In addition to the three mentioned, cars were lent by H. E. the Governor, the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. G. Walker, Mr. Owen Hughes, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. A. Denison, the Tramway Company, Taikee Dock, Exile Garage, Mercury Garage, the Meteor Garage and others.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Whilst the procession was in progress, a call was made upon all the offices in the centre of the City to make sure that none of the inmates had escaped the attention of the badge-sellers in the streets. This must largely have proved a work of supererogation, but probably it yielded a fair number of cheques and chits; certainly, loose coins were not to be obtained at this stage in the proceedings.

While the Hon. Treasurer on the Cricket ground was gathering in the proceeds of this second raid, an auction of various articles sent in to benefit the fund was commenced. Mr. George Lammert was the auctioneer, and his qualifications for the position are too well-known to need iteration. He had no difficulty in keeping the crowd amused, and little trouble, apparently, in enticing the money from their pockets. All the articles were sold, and a sum approximating \$1,000 was realised. The highest amount paid for a single article was \$105 bid by Mr. S. H. Dowdell. Mr. R. Sutherland also paid a fairly substantial price for a painting of himself. Judging by the remarks of onlookers it was a striking likeness—the representative of the *Daily Press* was not sufficiently near to judge—and, according to the auctioneer, Mr. Sutherland would have paid, willingly or unwillingly, a far larger sum than he did to prevent it from going outside the family.

With the auction sale the morning's programme came to an end. There had not been a spare moment. The Scots realised that they had a great deal to do and little time in which to do it, and had so well organised their campaign that the various items fitted in with one another like clockwork. Whilst the cricket club was the centre of operations Messrs. Wiseman and Co., Ltd., provided refreshments for all the helpers, and the proceedings generally were enlivened by the band of the 25th Middlesex Regiment, the Pipe Band of the H.K.S.B., R.G.A., and the pipers—Messrs. John MacGregor, Neil Drummond, and Douglas Wilson.

THE FAIR.

The afternoon and evening were devoted to the Fair on the Murray Parade Ground. Roughly speaking the day's proceedings were divided into two parts—the fair and everything else, with Mr. E. M. Dyer responsible for the fair and Mr. Sutherland for the other sections, both of course being helped by numerous sub-committees.

No trouble or expense apparently had been spared to make the fair a success. Early in the afternoon rain threatened but, fortunately, the weather remained fine throughout the day. At all hours the Murray Parade ground was well filled and there never seemed to be any slackening in the business done by the numerous side-shows. It would have been a thousand pities had it been otherwise for a tremendous amount of hard work had been involved in making everything ready. It must not be imagined that there was simply a collection of matchboxes masquerading under the name of a fair for the retailing of goods at fancy prices. It was a fair manufactured in Hongkong as exactly similar lines to the fair one is accustomed to at home. There were roundabouts, swings, shooting galleries, aerial flights, a joy wheel, a shuttle, hockey-pockey and many other attractions, to say nothing of the barrel-organ, and a host of showmen and showwomen, with rancorous voices aided by megaphones and other noise-producing instruments. The fun at times was terrific. For the more elaborate enterprises—the joy wheel, the roundabouts and the swings, the Dock Companies were responsible and some thousands of dollars must have been spent in their elaboration.

The fair was formally opened by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. His Excellency, who was accompanied by members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, Consular representatives, and other prominent residents, was met at the Queen's Road entrance to the Fair by the Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, President of St. Andrew's Society. A procession was formed, headed by the pipers, and after the National Anthem had been played, way was made to the Palace of Varieties, from the steps of which Mr. Anton briefly welcomed all to the fair, and, on behalf of St. Andrew's Society, thanked those who had helped in its organisation, and in the organisation of the other celebrations of "Heather Day." He thanked those who had provided articles for sale at the auction and at the stalls, and particularly mentioned the auctioneer. He did not think they could have had a better one than Mr. Lammert. It was customary, at their functions on St. Andrew's Day, continued Mr. Anton, to refer to telegrams which had been exchanged with kindred societies. They had sent telegrams to Tientsin, Hankow, Kobe, Shanghai, Bangkok, Nagasaki, Wei-hai-wei, Singapore, Amoy, Manila, Penang, Swatow, Cebu, Taipei, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama, Foochow and Canton, and had received a great many replies. They also proposed to send the following telegram to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—

Hongkong Scots desire, on the occasion of St. Andrew's Day to express their admiration of your great achievements and of the strenuous and successful work accomplished by all ranks under your command. Our Society, largely assisted by the Hongkong community, is celebrating St. Andrew's Day by receiving funds in aid of Scottish Hospitals for wounded of all nationalities.

H. E. the Officer Administering the Government then wished the fair every success, simply remarking that he would not by speech-making, delay them from "getting on with the work." Almost before His Excellency had left the platform "the fun of the fair" was in full swing. Perhaps the most interesting, because the most novel, side-show was the joy-wheel, which was in the charge of Messrs. S. Gray, D. Keith, F. Coleman, J. Allan, W. Brown, and W. Forsyth. The wheel was a slightly coned shape, centre-piece of a large platform upon which all were invited to sit and to remain seated so long as they were able. The wheel was driven by a motor faster and faster until everyone was shot off to the sides. It caused endless amusement for all alike—men, women and children—and as soon as it had shaken itself free from one load many others were scrambling to take the vacant places. The "Bobby Horse" under the direction of Messrs. W. Johnson, A. Simpson, W. Peters, A. Graham and J. Garrahy was also doing a tremendous business. It was rarely that a horse was seen without a rider. The youngsters were willing to go on riding for ever and many a little tot was seen enjoying his first experience of a roundabout who was far too small to be trusted alone and had to be held in place by his father who, judging from his pleased expression, seemed to be quite delighted at having such a legitimate excuse for taking a ride himself. Swing Boats also must be mentioned as being part and parcel of the paraphernalia of every well-conducted fair. They were in the charge of Mr. J. Hyde, assisted by Messrs. J. M. Jack, J. Halston, D. Nichol and D. Nielson. They were extremely well constructed and secured a considerable amount of patronage.

Of other shows it might truthfully be said that they were too numerous to mention. In every case those responsible for them entered thoroughly into the spirit of the undertaking and the realistic touches that all had made to their disguises as showmen added not a little to the hilarity of the proceedings. Mr. A. Ritchie, as "Colonel Bogey," was a little officer commanding a very neatly laid-out golf course, with a water hazard, bunkers and everything complete, whilst the runner-up for this year's championship, Mr. Syme Thompson, dressed in some nondescript costume and with his face blackened by coal dust stood on a platform outside and, with the aid of a megaphone, invited all and sundry to step inside and try their luck. This afternoon there will be a special Bogey competition over this course which has been named "St. Andrew's." There will be several competitions for ladies and gentlemen for which cards may be taken out for \$2 each. For well over a time, the pavement artist and his friends would probably have "taken the biscuit" if such a prize had been offered. They were dressed to make the sympathetic weep tears of pity. Mr. H. W. Bird sat in a small enclosure by the side of his masterpiece and looked the picture of abject misery whilst he held out his hat for the aims of the compassionate passer-by. His associates—Messrs. Archibut and Sutherland—were not much better—all looked as though they had found life's struggle a hard and bitter one.

"Aunt Sally"—an up-to-date version of the real old thing—was under the direction of Messrs. A. E. Henderson and D. Harvey as the instructing experts and their assistants, Messrs. D. Cooper, W. B. Oswald, W. Fleming, H. McRobb, and A. Gee. For Kicking the Football, Messrs. H. E. Strange, C. A. Creedes and R. R. Wood were present to see that patrons received value for their money. The cynics who went perambulating round the fair with a caravan and distributed their wares by the wheel of fortune were Mr. A. Davidson, the head of the trials and Messrs. W. Brown, G. Gerrard, G. Grotto, A. Saker and J. Stewart. The Novel shooting gallery was under the direction of Messrs. J. R. A. K. E. Greig, Aitchison, Austin, Bell,

Chapman, Foulds, Gray, Kerr, D. Lyle, W. Lyle, McCormack, McLeod, McNeillie, Nicol, Ramsay, Spiers, and Weir. Mr. J. Millar was responsible for the artistic decoration of the gallery and is to be complimented upon his excellent work. Mr. A. O. Lang was the lucky owner of the coconut shies for he must have netted a very considerable amount in a short space of time. His assistants were Messrs. T. E. Pearce, D. K. Blair, J. C. Finch and H. Overly. In addition to the cocoons there was von Tirpitz to shy at and, whenever he bobbed up with his telescope from U. Boat 19 the cocoons were entirely neglected.

The animals to be seen at the Zoo included a wild cat, a "dream cat," a typhoon, a deer and many others, the collecting together of which must have involved considerable trouble. Many will be sold to-day by auction. The proprietor of the Zoo was Professor A. K. Taylor, and the keepers were Messrs. D. Muir, G. Watt, W. G. Lawson, R. Watt and the Misses Amy, Agnes, and Elsie Watt and Beatrice Taylor. Mr. W. C. Jack was in charge of the Fine Arts exhibition, Mr. D. Harvey of the aerial flight and Messrs. W. Nicholson, J. H. Wallace, W. A. Strong, T. R. Chassell and A. Macdonald of the shuttle. The firm of Cheap, Jack and sons, itinerant vendors of diamond rings, pills, buttons, and all the other articles of a fair booth, comprised Messrs. Kewick, Bird, Archibut and Sutherland and the same versatile combination also ran the Punch and Judy show. The Try your Strength indicator was under the direction of Messrs. D. Templeton, J. W. Paton, D. MacCrae, J. McCubbin and W. H. Prowse.

The booth occupied by the Bran Pie appeared to be always crowded. Mr. A. G. Gordon was in charge and had the assistance of Mrs. B. M. Dyer and the Misses Gordon whilst a splendid trade was done throughout the afternoon at Miss Anton's Fancy Goods Stall. Miss Anton was assisted by Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. Milroy, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. Black, Miss Neave and a host of other willing workers.

At the Palace of Varieties there was a continuous entertainment, those figuring on the programme being Agar and Chelsom, the world-famous "come-dians"; Kid Marrott's "mits"; Eight some Reel by real children trained by Mrs. Mitchell, Taikos; Gordon Cook, "the mystic conjurer"; The Mag Pies; Mrs. Owen and Trupee; Pte. Marchesi; The Morries; "original sketch combination"; "The clever No. 9s"; A. P. Bragg, "the wonderful wizard"; P. Malone, "side-splitting laughter maker"; Mary Hyde, "the talented Scottish Dances"; Pte. Simpson, reciter; Sgt. McGregor, a noted singer and dancer. This show was stage-managed by Mr. C. Leith, assisted by Lieut. E. G. Gilbey, 25th Middlesex Regt.

In addition to all the above there were donkey rides for children, the donkeys coming from "the far-famed mews" of Messrs. N. J. Stabb, H. W. Looker, and Nicol, while a pony-carriage was provided by Mr. MacCrae for the enjoyment of the very small ones. Dr. Forsyth, assisted by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. MacCrae, was in charge of the department. Mrs. James H. Taggart, introduced the famous Italian delicacy "Hockey-Pockey" trundling his ice-cream stall round the ground and doing a good trade. There were telephones installed for the public use, a packing booth for the convenience of those who had too many parcels to carry, a branch post office, and, of course, a tea-stall where refreshments were served by the Hongkong Hotel. There was even a bank run by Mr. A. Murray assisted by Messrs. M. Gordon, R. Henderson, E. L. Hosie, G. B. Dunnatt, J. Gibb, A. B. Stewart, F. M. Crawford, W. Greig and R. Kennedy, where those who had run short of funds could replenish their coffers in exchange for a recognised signature. Everything had been thought of and everything was carried out in a very business-like and efficient manner. The fair remained open until a late hour, last evening and will be continued tomorrow and the day after, it is impossible even to estimate the amount of the financial result of the whole undertaking which will be a great financial success, however, has been thoroughly earned and it is hoped it will be achieved.

RESULT OF THE COLLECTIONS

Interviewed last evening Mr. R. Sutherland said that as far as could be ascertained roughly the results of the day's activities were:—

Collections	\$10,000
Raffles	4,000
Auctions	1,000

Messrs. Cheap Jack and Sons, the Bran Pie, and Miss Anton's stall were practically sold out, but visitors to the Fair to-day (Saturday) need have no fear that there will be nothing to buy.

Further contributions of goods for sale will be welcomed and may be either sent to Mr. Sutherland's office at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, or to the Fair ground direct during the forenoon.

OFFICIALS AND HELPERS.

The Committee responsible for the arrangements for the Fair were:—Mr. R. M. Dyer (Chairman), Mr. C. H. P. Hay (Managing Hon. Secretary), Mr. B. Henderson (Assistant Hon. Secretary), Mr. M. A. Murray (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. J. R. Gordon (Assistant Hon. Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, Hon. Mr. R. O. Shaw, Mr. T. E. Hough, Mr. R. Sutherland, Mr. A. G. Gordon, Mr. D. Macdonald, Mr. A. O. Lang, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. J. Reid, Mr. K. E. Greig, Mr. D. Templeton, Mr. A. Davidson, Mr. A. E. Henderson, Mr. W. Nicholson, Mr. N. Weir, Mr. D. Harvey, Mr. F. Graham, Mr. J. McCubbin, Mr. J. Hyde, Mr. J. Taggart, Mr. G. Hume, Mr. K. M. Cumming, Mr. D. Keith, Mr. F. Boucher and Lieut. Gerrard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

GOLF.

It has been suggested that a SPECIAL BOGEY COMPETITION should be played over St. Andrew's between 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. TO-DAY (SATURDAY). There will be separate competitions for Ladies and Gentlemen. Cards \$3 each. Any number of cards may be taken. [1337]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

TO-NIGHT.

BOXING! BOXING!! At St. Andrew's Fair.

THREE SPECIAL 6 Round Contests. For valuable presented prizes. Admission to Fair for Sailors and Soldiers in uniform: 50 cents and to Boxing Booth, 10 cents. Ring-side Seats: \$2.00. Referee, Mr. W. Bailey. Commence at 9 p.m. sharp. [1343]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ZOO.

DURING the afternoon there will be for sale at the Zoo the following: Pure bred Fox Terriers and Dogs of every description. Pure bred Fowls; pure bred Pigeons; Turkeys, Geese, Pigs, Monkeys, Cats, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, etc., etc. Auction at 4 P.M. [1341]

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

FURTHER Contributions of GOODS for Sale at the Fair will be Welcomed. They may be sent to Mr. R. SUTHERLAND, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co's Office, or to Miss ANTON'S Stall at the Fair in the afternoon. [1342]

G. S. E.

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 3 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the CENTRAL Division of the City of Victoria, and the WESTERN Division of Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of December and January. N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the houses should be lime washed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Chimneys, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Landings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Boats in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs. The Backyard must have its containing Walls lime washed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime washed, but must be Cleaned. The Board is prepared to lime wash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th December, 1917. Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President. The CENTRAL Division of the City lies between Gilman Street and Peel Street on the East and Tank Lane and Cleverly Street on the West. The WESTERN Division is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon. C. M. W. REYNOLDS, Secretary. Dated this 30th day of November, 1917. [1339]

JOINT SERVICE OF THE "NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "ORANIE" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignments of Goods are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their destination at the warehouse and/or extra warehouse Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the stevedores delivery may be obtained. No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon of the 9th Dec. will be subject to sale. All Claims against the stevedores must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 9th Dec., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chipped, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th Dec. at 4.30 a.m., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. No Fire Insurance whatsoever has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N. Agents. Hongkong, 29th November, 1917. [1340]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that we have This Day REMOVED our Office to the Second Floor of No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. BRUNNER, MOND & Co., Ltd. [1335]

LOST

\$10 REWARD.

TWO SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS (Evening dress) on ribbons and clasps. Lieut. Col. CHISHAM. 45th, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [1336]

CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK has been placed in liquidation. And all Parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank in Canton are hereby required to notify the Central Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN that all Parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary. LOCAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, CANTON. Canton, 1st December, 1917. [1338]

4% FRENCH LOAN.

(RENTS INDEBTED 4%).

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE beg to announce that they are prepared to receive and forward to Paris, free of commission and telegram charges, at the selling rate of T. T. on Paris, applications for the above Loan, which will shortly be open to public subscription. The list of applications will be CLOSED IN PARIS ON DECEMBER 16th, 1917, and those intending to subscribe are invited to apply without delay. Issue Price: 68.60. Full particulars will be supplied on application to the BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE, 5, Chateauroux Road. [1390]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1917.

Price of Issue Frs. 68.60

Bearing interest from the 16th Dec., 1917, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years. Subscription List will be closed on the 12th December, 1917.

Bills and Bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st November, 1917, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, L. BERINDEOAGUE, Manager. Hongkong, 9th November, 1917. [1393]

G. S. E.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate for QUARRIES will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 3rd of December, 1917, for the letting of the undermentioned Granite Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the New Territories, for one year from the 1st January, 1918.

Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$50 as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained, should the tender be accepted. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender. Forms of tender can be obtained from the Director of Public Works. Conditions of letting and plans of the Quarries can be seen on application to the Principal Land Surveyor, P.W.D.

PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lots No.	Approximate Area in Acres	Upper Bound Feet
That Tax Mut No. 2.	12.92	\$ 800
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 & 4.	78.90	3,200
Hok Un No. 6.	3.44	2,100
Ma Tan Kok No. 7.	6.70	700
Do. No. 8.	4.90	1,800
Ma Ti No. 9.	1.94	300
Jordan Road No. 10.	4.65	1,000
Yau-mai No. 11.	8.98	1,000
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6.	2.90	800
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 1 & 7.	10.13	1,300
Do. Nos. 18, 20, & 25.	2.90	600
Ngau Tau Kok Nos. 9 & 11.	2.40	2,700
Chai Kwo Ling Nos. 1-30.	16.63	600
Sai Tau Wan Nos. 1-10.	25.44	3,000
Yau-mai Nos. 1-25.	25.44	3,000
Pak Tsan Heung No. 12.	4.29	12,000

INTIMATION

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS

CURE A COLD IN THE SHORTEST POSSIBLE TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA AND MALARIAL HEADACHE.

Copy of repeat order recently received from England:—

"All Saints' Lodge,"

Howley,

Blackwater,

Hants.

Mrs. — will be much obliged by Messrs. WATSON sending to her by post 10 bottles of their "Cold Cure." She will be glad to have these as soon as possible, as she is to-day sending her last bottle to her son (Capt. —, of the Buffs), who is at the front and finds the Tablets excellent for stopping Cold."

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 36. [12]

BIRTH

ROBERTSON.—At 169, Peak, on November 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. L. ROBERTSON, a son. [1334]

DEATH

DAVIES.—At the Shanghai General Hospital, on November 25th, GEORGE WILLIAM DAVIES, aged 71 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 101, FINSBURY SQUARE, E.C.2.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 1ST DECEMBER, 1917.

CO-OPERATION & COMPETITION.

The recent announcement that more Trade Commissioners have been appointed for Canada, South Africa and Australasia will, no doubt, meet with approval in commercial circles. We may hope for an addition to the number of such aids to commerce in China, for it is becoming more and more evident that in modern industry it is necessary to create a demand for goods, and that can best be done by the assistance of expert agents in a position to advise as to the best methods to use in each market. The old idea of the Manchester school of the days of Cobden and Bright was that any assistance—or, as they termed it, interference—by the State was undesirable, but, as experience accumulates, and new conditions arise, we see the need for revising our methods. A new science of economics has grown up and valuable statistics have been accumulated. It is now generally admitted that the State has more duties to perform than people of one or two generations ago recognised. The Germans have made experiments, some of which proved successful, and other countries have tested new trade theories in practice with encouraging results. It would be foolish for the citizens of the British Empire to ignore these facts. Above all, the demands of the war have introduced remarkable changes concerning trade in the Empire itself, and nobody believes that it will be possible, when peace is restored, to return to the precise conditions which obtained before August, 1914.

For a long time the chief concern of our statesmen has been the attitude of labour towards capital. Mr. Lloyd George, a day or two ago, received what he described as "a unique deputation" of employers and workmen in the ship-building trades. It is to be hoped that this heralds the beginning of some new and permanent method of preventing the great loss to national efficiency that has been suffered in the past through lengthy disputes between labour and capital. In recent years the Government has attempted, often very successfully, to adjust these disputes, but public opinion was divided, in the pre-war days, as to how far it was necessary or desirable for the State to intervene. It seems as if, in this matter as in so many others, there will be a sharp contrast between public opinion before and after the terrible experience of fighting the Central Powers.

It must be confessed that the whole mechanism of Government lent itself much more readily in Germany than in Great Britain to the rapid assumption by the State of the control of industry. Not long after the outbreak of hostilities a great institution, called the Central Einkang Gesellschaft, was formed in Berlin. By means of this organisation the Government appointed men from civil life to control, on its behalf, all imports of raw material, and from that time onwards every German who wanted raw material for use in his factory had to purchase it from this source. Experts incline to the belief that the system will be continued in Germany in the days of peace. If a German manufacturer requires, for example, copper or leather from abroad the Central Einkang Gesellschaft will obtain it for him. It will buy, not for one manufacturer, but for many, and will have its agents all over the world ready to purchase raw materials in huge quantities. That is an elaboration of practice followed by some big commercial undertakings in Great Britain, and appears to be a very economical method of encouraging industry by what is practically a guarantee of cheap raw material. The Germans endorse the Socialist view that the logical development of all industry lies in combination, and they openly scorn the attempts made in America to break up trusts. In this particular case, they have carried their logic to the furthest point possible by making only one huge combination, but they have also taken the precaution of placing it under the direction of the State, and that is simply State Socialism. The attitude even of the people of the United States upon this problem appears to have undergone some modification. There is a bill before Congress designed to benefit the producer by enabling those engaged in the export trade to combine. The Americans, as their newspapers plainly show, recognise that trusts and combinations are not only permitted but encouraged in Germany. The "Cartel" is a system, or an institution, which has certainly obtained advantages for Germany's manufacturers.

The theory of the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Great Britain was that competition was the great stimulus to activity. The remarkable discoveries of Darwin, and the treacherous interpretation of them by HUXLEY, SPENCER and the other Victorian champions of the theory of the "survival of the fittest," influenced all thought of that period. There are signs, however, of a great reaction from this idea that life is governed only by the law of tooth and claw. The tendency of all social legislation in Great Britain for a decade before the commencement of the war was in the direction of State assistance for the weak, and in the near future we may find thoughtful business men accepting the dictum that competition is but a relief of barbarism, and that one of the first symptoms of a higher civilisation is the effort to substitute co-operation for the crude and wasteful methods of intense competition. The difficulty, of course, is to obtain the advantages of combination without the evils of monopoly. It cannot be denied that during the last forty years the Germans won great commercial successes, and that many of these successes were due to the fact that every manufacturer, exporter, and inventor in the Empire knew that he had behind him the full weight and influence of the Government in his efforts to develop commerce.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 17th November amounted to 68,186 tons and the sales to 73,993 tons.

The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) celebrate the Holy Communion at the Peak Church at 8.15, preach at St. Peter's at 11 a.m., and preach at the Cathedral at 6 p.m.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

COMMENTS BY "TRUTH."

The following appears in Truth dated September 28th:—

Following the rise in the price of silver, the Hongkong dollar has now soared to 3s. 2d., so that the hardship to naval and military officers and men in that Colony has become more serious than even since I first drew attention to the matter some weeks back. Their Service pay, on a sterling basis, is converted into dollars and cents at the average rate of the exchange for the preceding month. A year ago the dollar stood at about 2s. For every £1 due to him the sailor or soldier then got ten dollars. Now he will get six and some odd cents. Not only has his pay been automatically cut down to this enormous extent, but what is left is worth less than it used to be, owing to the rise in the prices of most of the things he buys.

It is plainly a monstrous injustice that officers and men stationed in the service of the British Government at Hongkong should be allowed to suffer in this way through the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. I am told that the naval and military authorities on the spot have made representations to the Admiralty and the War Office, and the Hongkong Weekly Press states that the local Chamber of Commerce and the China Association have also taken up the cudgels on behalf of the Services. Civil servants in the Colony receive four-fifths of their sterling pay at the rate of 1s. 6d. to the dollar, and the balance at the prevailing rate. There ought to be a similar arrangement for the Army and Navy, and, in view of the heavy loss they have sustained in the past, it should be made retrospective.

In connection with this subject I lately published a statement by a former resident at Hongkong to the effect that it is possible for an officer to make an annual agreement with a bank for the exchange of his Service pay at a fixed rate for the ensuing year. As to this an officer, now in France, writes to say that in all the years in which he soldiered in Hongkong he never heard that such an arrangement could be made, and evidently, therefore, it has not been a general practice. In any event, it would not really meet the grievance that exists."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, November 30th.

THE CIVIL GOVERNOR. The Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, on various requests, has agreed to return to Canton to undertake the Governorship until a successor is elected. The Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution requesting the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, to explain why he requested the Peking Government to allow him to resign, and why he sent delegates to Peking at a time when independence had been decided in the Province.

Numerous leaders of the army and navy have requested the Assembly to elect a new Civil Governor at an early date. Admiral Ching rik-kwong has also made the same request.

SWATOW AFFAIRS. Owing to situation at Swatow becoming worse two certain Consuls have requested Mok King-yu to make peace with his superiors in Canton. Mok has agreed and it is said that he will send representatives to accompany the Consuls to Canton for peace negotiations.

GUNBOAT'S DEFENCE. The commanders of gunboats, fearing being attacked and sunk like the two already reported, have held a meeting to discuss self-defence. It was decided that and vessel of suspicious persons attempting to go near them will be fired at without notice.

TUCHUN'S NARROW ESCAPE. On learning that Dr. Wu Ting-fang had arrived this morning, the Tuchun Mok Wing-sun and all the leaders went to welcome him. As the Tuchun was on his way, a bomb was thrown at his chair, and killed a few of his followers. The Tuchun was not hurt and the trouble was soon over. The thrower of the bomb escaped during the confusion.

GENERAL LUK. General Luk Wing-ting, who has decided to return to Nanning, has requested Chan Ping-kwan the ex-Tuchun, to stay at Wuchow to look after the situation of the two Kwongs. We have received other reports stating that General Luk who was accompanied by Chan Ping-kwan, left Wuchow yesterday.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

THE NEW CABINET.

PEKING, November 30th.

It is reported that the members of new Cabinet are the following:—Luk Cheng-hsiang, Foreign Affairs; Tsien Neng-hsun, Interior; Yuan Shi-tao, Education; Wang Ko-min, Finance; Luk Tsong-yu, Agriculture; and Kiang Yung, Justice. The Ministers of the Navy and Communications are not changed.

FIGHTING REPORTED.

Yang Shen-teh's army and the Ningpo army had a fight at Shaoching, in which Yang's army gained the victory. The President will send Liu Sun, Commander of the 15th Division, to Chokiang.

PRESIDENCY REFUSED.

Li Yuan-hung has wired to Luk Wing-ting, stating that he cannot take the President's post again. Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hwa-lung has gone to Tientsin. Tuan Chi-jui has visited the British Minister and asked him to help Wang Shi-chen, to form the new Cabinet.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated November 30th, 1917, states:—

Since our last report of 23rd inst. our local market has been active and a fairly large business has taken place in most of the favourite speculative stocks, notably in Indo-China Deferred, Docks and Wharves. Investment stocks have not participated in the demand, and remain as dull as ever. Shanghai market shows some improvement, with a good enquiry for Cotton shares.

Singapore market for Rubber shares continues steady, but prices show no change of any consequence. The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Aior Galahs	.....	\$ 4.60
Ayer Pajans	.....	12.30
Glenaryls	.....	2.50
Kelaha	.....	4.90
Kempas	.....	9.00
Malaka Pindas	.....	2.85 x.d.
Malakofs	.....	4.60
New Borendahs	.....	4.60
Sandycrofts	.....	4.55
Tappas	.....	22.50

Plantation rubber in London is quoted 2/6. Bar Silver is quoted 42 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 2/10 1/2. Singapore T.T. is 123 1/2. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 70 and the Bank's buying rate for 3 days' bills is nominal at about 70 1/2.

BANKS.—No transactions are recorded and Hongkong and Shanghai shares are still offering at \$6.30.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market has been very quiet. Union at \$750 and Canton at \$300. North China has slightly improved their position and are in demand at Tls. 115 and Yangtzes at \$190 with exchange 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—China Fires could be placed in small quantities at \$130. Hongkong Fires are nominal at \$310.

SHIPPING.—A considerable business has been done in Indo-China Deferred. After touching \$155 cash, the market receded to \$145 cash and \$150 for February, since which it has strengthened and we close with sales up to \$150 cash, and strong buyers at \$149 cash and more than corresponding rates forward. Douglases have been in better request and sales were made up to \$80 cash and \$85 February. Market is now rather quieter, with \$65 as the nominal. Steamers have been neglected all the week and are on offer at \$120. Star Ferries are unchanged at \$22 1/2 nominal.

OILS.—Sales of Shells were made up to 115/- and there are now buyers at 110/- for Langkats have quoted between Tls. 16 and Tls. 14 and are now wanted at Tls. 15 1/2. Ural Caspians are nominal at 30/-.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been the medium of a small business from \$90 to \$88 and they close with buyers offering \$87. Malabons have been in strong demand and price has improved to a buying quotation of \$33, which has so far brought out no shares.

MINING.—Market is dull and lifeless and no transactions are reported.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—A good business has been put through in Hongkong and Whampoa Docks both for cash and forward delivery. They close with good buyers at \$125 1/2 cash. Kowloon Wharves have also been largely dealt in and price has improved to a buying quotation of \$95 and corresponding rates forward. Shanghai Docks are easier and close with buyers offering Tls. 71.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—This section has been very quiet and the only business reported is in Humphreys at \$2.65 and small sales of Hotels at \$90. Centrals are wanted at \$90 and West Points at \$79. Lands are nominal at \$39.

COTTON MILLS.—Prices, mostly, show an advance. Ernos are wanted at Tls. 170, Kung Yiks at Tls. 16, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 113. Yangtzes could be placed at Tls. 6 1/2. Orientals are offering at Tls. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—A fair business has been done in Cement, at gradually improving prices up to \$7.50 for cash and from \$7.20 to \$8 for February. Good lines of Watsons have been taken at \$51. Electric are wanted at \$48. Ioca have improved to \$100. China Lights are wanted at \$31. China Borneos at \$61 and Dairy Fatme at \$24. Tramways have sellers at \$6.00 and Peak Tramways are on offer at \$8 1/2.

MEMO.—New Settlement No. 213 D.R.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA AND PEACE PROPOSALS. FAVOURABLE RECEPTION BY GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON ALLIES' WAR AIMS. OUTSPOKEN LETTER SEVERELY CRITICISED.

SLIGHT BRITISH ADVANCE IN THE WEST.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PROTEST BY RUSSIANS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 29th.
Reuter learns that an important meeting has been held at the Russian Embassy in London at which leading Russian diplomats and military and civil officials at present stationed in England unanimously passed a resolution strongly condemning the Maximalists, whom they denounced as a criminal faction of usurpers. The assemblage pledged to resist as far as possible the treacherous forces seeking to destroy Russia.

EX-COMMANDER INTERNED.

PETROGRAD, November 29th.
General Chermisoff, the ex-Commander of the South Western and Northern fronts, has been interned in the fortress of St. Peter and Paul and that a private soldier has been appointed Military Commander of the Moscow district.

EARLY ELECTION RESULTS.

PETROGRAD, November 29th.
The Constituent Assembly elections in 110 of the 194 districts of Petrograd give the Maximalists 220,000 votes, the Cadets 180,000 votes, and the Social Revolutionaries 80,000 votes.

EARLIER CABLES.

CESSATION OF SHOOTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

PETROGRAD, November 29th.
On the 28th November General Krylenko, in an order to the Army and Navy, announced that the Envoys nominated by him have returned with the official answer of the German Commander-in-Chief consenting to enter into negotiations for an armistice on all fronts. Krylenko orders the immediate cessation of shooting on the whole of the Russian fronts. The next meeting of Plenipotentiaries of both sides will be held on Sunday.

ARREST OF M. DUKHONIN'S SUPPORTERS.

PETROGRAD, November 29th.
Krylenko's Envoys entered the German lines in front of the Russian Fifth Army. A companion of Krylenko telegraphs that the German Commander-in-Chief has deputed the Commander of the Northern Army as his Plenipotentiary. The latter's answer was received on official Government paper. Krylenko proclaims M. Dukhonin an enemy of the people and orders the arrest of all his supporters, whatever their position or record.

OLD NAMES SAID TO BE NON-RUSSIAN.

LONDON, November 29th.
It has been previously stated that the real names of Lenin and Trotsky respectively are Cederblum and Braunstein. It now stated that according to the anti-Maximalist Press the real name of Krylenko is Aaron Abram, while the name of the principal Plenipotentiary sent by Krylenko to negotiate an armistice is given as Schneur. All these names are non-Russian.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, November 29th.
The Times Correspondent at Petrograd says that nearly all the Provisional Government Ministers, except M. Kerensky, have been arrested.
The Petrograd Garrison has wholly joined the Bolsheviks.
Some shops are closed and others have been fired; there being several casualties. People are, however, going to business in the ordinary manner and none would imagine that another Revolution is in progress.

WAR AIMS OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, November 29th.
Lord Lansdowne, in a long letter to the Daily Telegraph, urges the co-ordination of the war-aims of the Allies. He says that the prolongation of the war will ruin the civilised world and that an immense stimulus would probably be given to the peace party in Germany if it were understood that the Allies do not desire the annihilation of Germany as a Great Power; that the Allies do not seek to impose on the Germans a form of Government they do not desire; that, except as a legitimate war measure, the Allies do not desire to deny Germany a place among the great commercial communities of the world; that the Allies are prepared after the war to examine the problems connected with the freedom of the seas; and that the Allies are prepared to enter into an International pact for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

LATEST CABLES.

PRESS CRITICISMS.

LONDON, November 29th.
Lord Lansdowne's letter is everywhere discussed, and all the evening papers reproduce it. The Westminster Gazette generally endorses it but points out that the spirit of the letter wholly conflicts with the doctrines of Prussian militarism, whose appetites are whetted by the prospects of results from the collapse of Russia. Hence it is not over sanguine of the effect of mere threats on Germany, at least for the present. The Star regards the letter as a thunderbolt in the camp, and says it is "Never Enders," who brow-beat everyone who thinks about peace. The Evening Standard says that Lord Lansdowne expresses the views of thoughtful men. The Pall Mall Gazette says that unless we defeat Germany in the field the war must end in a German victory. The Evening News says the letter will be read with great satisfaction in Germany. Its weak point is that it disregards the fact that Germany's word cannot be trusted. The Globe says that Lord Lansdowne's programme, which means trust of the Hohenzollerns, scarcely enhances his reputation for statesmanship and patriotism.

WITHOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S KNOWLEDGE.

Reuter's Lobbyist authoritatively learns that the rumour that Lord Lansdowne's letter was written with the Government's knowledge is entirely without foundation.

EARLIER CABLES.

AMERICA AND THE WAR ECONOMIC WAR WITH GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, November 29th.
President Wilson has issued a proclamation requiring the licensing of most of the chief imports by the War Trade Board, thereby enabling the Government to control imports, as it has controlled the exports since the war, thus giving the Government another powerful weapon which could be used to the fullest extent in an economic war with Germany.

A ROYAL PATIENT. CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, November 29th.
It is officially stated that the operation for a duodenal ulcer was performed on Prince Albert this morning. His condition is satisfactory.

Prince Albert has undergone an operation for a duodenal ulcer. His condition hitherto has been satisfactory.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRALITY.

THE HAGUE, November 29th.
The Premier, speaking in the Chamber affirmed that the Government would not depart from its neutrality whatever the consequences, but if Holland were attacked, the Dutch would defend themselves. He mentioned the Swedish Government's abandonment of its intention of convoking a neutral conference to discuss economic interests.

JAPANESE POLICE FORCE FOR HARBIN.

TOKYO, November 29th.
It is most probable that Japan will send a small Police force to maintain order in Harbin.

IMPEACHMENT OF M. MALVY.

CHAMBER ADOPTS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PARIS, November 29th.
The Chamber by 312 votes to two adopted the Report of its Committee, directing the impeachment of M. Malvy, mentioned on the 27th November, before the Senate, after a long debate, in which M. Malvy said that he wished to be tried by the Senate.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE OPENS.

SUPPLY AND BLOCKADE PROBLEMS.

PARIS, November 29th.
The Inter-Allied Conference opens today. As the principal task is to settle practical problems of supply and blockade, the work will be divided amongst various Technical Commissions.
"LET US WORK."

PARIS, November 29th.
M. Clemenceau, addressing the Inter-Allied Conference, declared that the Allies must win on the battlefield the right to a real peace for humanity. Hence all were agreed upon the sacrifices demanded by the Allied Command, which no intrigue or weakness would ever shake. "We must translate our high passions into acts. Let our motto be 'Let us work.'"

The Conference afterwards divided into sections representing Finance, Imports, Transport, Armament, Munitions, Aviation, Food Supply and the Blockade.
ARRIVAL OF GENERAL CADORNA.
General Cadorna has arrived.

BRITAIN AND THE KHALIFATE.

LONDON, November 29th.
In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that since the war Russia had communicated with Britain regarding proposals that the Sultan of Turkey should no longer be recognised as the Khalif. Britain had never departed from the attitude that the question of the Khalifate was one for Moslem opinion alone to decide. (Cheers.)

THE RESOURCES OF CHINA.

NEW YORK, November 29th.
Baron Megata, the head of the Japanese Finance Commission to the United States, addressing a number of Americans prominent in finance, commerce and journalism, urged the development of China's vast resources by the United States and Japan, whose joint efforts would not only be profitable to themselves but advantageous to China.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, November 29th.
An Amsterdam message says that a German torpedo boat, belonging to the Zebrunge flotilla struck a mine just outside the Dutch territorial waters, and sank. Only two of the crew were saved.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN FRONT.

DESTRUCTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY BOATS.

LONDON, November 29th.
An Italian official message states: There has been reciprocal artillery firing on the whole front. Our batteries carried out a destructive bombardment of the enemy boats on the Lower Piave. We repulsed heavily the enemy attacks on the confidence of the Senciz, and the Vojasa in Albania.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 29th.
A German wireless official message says: Attacks on our mountain positions on Monte Tomba and on the west bank of the Brenta failed.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

ENEMY TROOPS FROM RUSSIA AND ITALY.

LONDON, November 29th.
Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters says: We are improving the strength of our new gains, giving the enemy no rest. There is evidence that enemy troops are being hurried from Russia and even from Italy to try to restore the situation around Cambrai. The weather continues favourable and troops and transports are able to move fairly easily.

LINE SLIGHTLY ADVANCED.

LONDON, November 29th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was considerable reciprocal artillery firing this morning in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood. A successful local operation slightly advanced our line west of the Wood.
We repulsed raids in the neighbourhood of Avion and Holbecke. The enemy's artillery is more active in this sector, and also east and north-east of Ypres.
Our aeroplanes on Wednesday dropped 130 bombs on Courtrai, Roulers, Menin, and Thourout railway stations and other targets in the Ypres battle area. Seventeen heavy bombs were dropped at night on Roulers station.

EARLIER CABLES.

PRISONERS TAKEN IN PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, November 29th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: After sharp fighting an attack against the Belgian positions near Ascheloop failed. We captured prisoners during the night in patrol encounters southward of the Semppe.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 29th.
A German wireless official message states: There is a lull in the fighting south-west of Cambrai.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, November 29th.
A communiqué says: There is reciprocal artillery firing on the whole front, it being especially intense in some sectors.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

PARIS, November 29th.
A communiqué says: An attempted enemy raid with large effectives after a violent bombardment north of Mont Cornillet in Champagne, was repulsed with heavy losses.

FOOD HOARDERS HEAVILY FINED.

THE WELL-FILLED LARDER OF A RETIRED NAVAL OFFICER.

At Droxford (Hants) petty sessions, Captain F. H. Harvey, R.N. (retired), and his wife, who reside at Hambleton (Hants) were each fined £50 and costs for food hoarding.
A police superintendent said that there was found in the defendants' house more than 300lb. of flour and a large quantity of other foodstuffs, which included sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, bottled tongue, corned beef, potted meat, preserved plums, apricots, gooseberries, and peaches; also Provost, cats and ham, and 25 Christmas puddings in tins. The household consisted of the defendants, Miss Harvey, one servant, and an occasional charwoman.
A police sergeant stated that some of the tea and margarine had become unfit for consumption owing to having been kept too long and improperly stored.
Mr. Percy Barker, who represented the defendants, stated that the wheat flour was purchased before the Order came into operation, and the barley flour was obtained to mix with it when the defendants started making their own bread. They were, however, unable to carry out their intention, because the servant would not agree to do the baking; consequently the flour was not used. He submitted that only sufficient had been purchased to meet the defendants' ordinary requirements.

THE ONE MAN.

Down through history it has always been so—The eternal triumph of one man. One man in his time plays many parts. So Shakespeare said, and it is true. But the One Man in his time plays only one part, the leading part, his acts being revelations.

Just as Nature abhors a vacuum, so would she seem to abhor concentration. There would be no lightning if the forces did not unite in one stroke, no thunder if the thousand echoes did not coalesce in one dominating voice. No universe without a God, no flock of sheep without its leader.

One name has often stood for an epoch, just as one name stands for an achievement in science, in art, in industry. It is never a combination that achieves the glittering goal. Forces away and sweep and drive, but it is always one unifying, conglomerating, atom-absorbing being who sweeps up the whole mesh, and, wrapping it as a garment about him, marches forward as the Pioneer.

From Napoleon to Lloyd George it has been so; from Julius Caesar to Douglas Haig from Moses to Douglas Haig, from Moses to Lord Rhoonda; from Peter the Great to Kerensky (let us hope); from Nero, who played the fiddle while Rome was burning, to the Kaiser, who has played every instrument in the Concert of Europe and played them all in the wrong key.

"The tightest corner I ever found myself in," said one of the repatriated Contemplatives, "the other day, 'I was some weeks after Mons when we were at there were twenty of us awaiting their reinforcements or the order to retire. Our scouts told us that it was impossible to withstand the German forces drawing near us. One night the situation appeared utterly hopeless. We were all evidently doomed beyond a doubt. Our ammunition was running desperately short, and the Germans were moving up, resistive as if for an advance. We took it all philosophically, after a few grumbles, and actually began to joke about our last night on earth, vowing that we should make a very costly exit for the enemy. Bill Perdue chiefly complained about the absence of a rum-ration; he said he always preferred dying warm, and in every other campaign he was an old soldier—he had always insisted on dying that way."

It was not yet dawn when a young corporal came up to me as the sergeant on duty. He had been out scouting.

"Sir," he said, "I've got the relief," and he grinned.

"I thought he had got touched in the head with the anxiety of it all."

"The relief? What do you mean?" I asked.

"The reinforcements. See. He pointed to a heap of soldiers' caps at the other end of the trench."

"There are plenty of them outside," he said, "but I thought they'd be more useful in here. You know what I mean? They'll reinforce us."

"I was certain now that the lad was suffering in the head, so I asked him to go along into the dug-out and lie down a little while."

"Lie down! Not me!" says he, and forthwith he starts sticking the peaks of the caps in the clay about a foot below the top of the trench. Later, our officer came along, and the young corporal explained his idea. It happened all right too. At dawn the Germans attacked as we had expected. We prepared at them as hot as we could, our real men being mixed up between the dummy hats. There were 30 or 40 dummies sticking in the trench sides. We let the Boches get quite near, as I was sure they were done in. Some of them were about to leap in amongst us when they saw all the caps. We met them then with another volley and a frantic cheer, and they were off, deeming us too many. They went back and bombed us frantically, but ere another hour had passed we were reinforced and the situation was saved."

Saved, yes, the one man, as ever, had saved it.—A. E. B.

PRISON FOR A VOLUNTEER.

Mr. Laurence Housman writes from Kensington to the Manchester Guardian as follows:—

"Will you allow me to state in bare detail the case of an objection not to military service but to conscription—now undergoing sentence to the Military Prison, Wandsworth? Mr. Ernest Harrison served with the Boer War, and left the army with a first-class character. Later he entered the Metropolitan Police, in which he has been for over fourteen years. Early in the war he volunteered for service, and was offered by the commanding officer of his old regiment the post of dispatch rider. His application for permission to join was refused by the police authorities. Within the last year he was dismissed the force on refusing to give up the Police Union, for which, as its secretary, he was endeavouring to secure official recognition. On his dismissal he came under conscription. This he resisted, claiming the status of a volunteer to his old regiment two years ago. For his refusal to put on khaki he was court-martialled and sentenced to six months' detention. When only two months of his sentence had been served he was again court-martialled for his continued refusal and sentenced to a year's detention. This sentence he is now serving. Thus for continued refusal to wear khaki as a conscript, he is apparently liable before an expiration of his sentence to a fresh court-martial every month, or every week, or every day, and to a corresponding increase of punishment. The official from whom a member of Parliament obtained this information was a retired regular. He is not a Quaker, but he does not seem quite English. Mr. Harrison is a married man with three children. His wife is now in hospital. He is a man of a strong character, and is going on the war in being deprived of a volunteer's service his old colonel would be glad to see him."

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HAS THE UNWRITTEN LAW COME TO ENGLAND?

THE GROWTH OF THE KITCHENER MYTH.

London, September 17th.

Somebody said the other day that, having turned up the newspaper files for the week in which the Battle of Austerlitz was fought, he made the interesting discovery that what the English public were then excited about was not the war, but the performances of the Infant Roscius. In the same way it might be said that the future historian will find that during the past week we have been absorbed—not by the declaration of Russia as a Republic, or Swedish duplicity, or the manifold events in the theatres of the war, but whether a certain young officer named Lieut. Malcolm was guilty of the murder of Anthony Baumburg, the bogus Count de Borch.

In the result, a jury acquitted the soldier of murdering the view that he committed the deed in self-defence under the belief that his own life was in danger.

But, despite the strictly legal finding of the jury as the issue was submitted to them, the public at large regard the verdict as proof that "The Unwritten Law" has come to England. The relations between the *pseudo* nobleman and Mrs. Malcolm, while the latter's husband was on active service, was such as to warrant the soldier's jealousy. That is the light in which his act of vengeance is regarded by ninety-nine persons out of every hundred. The real importance of the trial and verdict lies in the fact that things are happening which give men returning home as much ground for feeling aggrieved as Lieut. Malcolm. Are they to be entitled to shoot the other man on sight, and when charged with murder, is it to be urged that what they did was simply the *crime passionnel*?

A number of distinguished men are very busy protesting against this idea gaining hold in the country, arguing that if a woman determines to give herself to another the choice is hers, and the law does not forbid it. Mr. Max Pemberton, for instance, points out that "We are not back with the Israelites in the wilderness and we do not stone the adulteress." If we did," he adds, "there would be little whole glass left in this London of ours to-day, and not much to boast of in the provinces."

THE KITCHENER MYTH.

The Kitchenier myth continues to grow and flourish like a green bay tree. Ever since the famous Field-Marshal was officially reported lost on H.M.S. *Hampshire* there have been people who have exaggerated, as Mark Twain remarked after reading his own premature published obituary in the newspapers. I have been gravely assured that Lord Kitchenier is a prisoner-of-war in Germany, that he is living in retirement in England, that he is lying *verid* in some place abroad, or that he is somewhere else; but, no matter where, he is sure to turn up one of these days with a big surprise in store for the enemy. This is what you hear related by Army and Naval officers, by professional men, and by people who are particularly level-headed in business.

Underwriters at Lloyd's are effecting insurances at the rate of 5/- per cent. on the "risk" that Kitchenier will appear again. I am informed that within the week one firm of brokers alone have had inquiries for possible insurances totalling over a quarter-of-a-million sterling, and have actually placed orders covering £50,000. One lady wrote to warn the brokers, "Don't do too much," she said, "as I am sure you will have to pay." The curious thing about the holders of the myth is that they can give no valid reason for their conviction. The more you try to reason with them along the lines of logic the more doggedly do they cling to their faith in the legend.

Following the recent aeroplane raids a section of the Press is, as usual, looking round for scapegoats. But the quest is by no means easy, because there is no reason to suppose that any one man, or any number of men, can do more than has been done to ward off aerial attacks. It is a simple matter to sit down in a comfortable chair and compose articles demanding that somebody ought to do something to prevent the Germans from dropping bombs on London. It is quite another matter to devise means to prevent the raiders from crossing the North Sea. The critics know this very well, but, of course, that consideration does not give them pause.

The regrettable feature of this kind of journalism is that it tends to encourage the enemy, who naturally thinks that he is producing panic among the civil population and inflicting damage of definite military value. The truth is that he is doing nothing of the kind. London is as safe as always has been, and it can be stated without any reservation that the risks from air-raids are in a year, little if anything higher than the peril of crossing the street which everybody encounters daily.

THE GERMAN GAME.

In the meantime, as great strides are being made in the development of our aerial defences, there is no reason to suppose that we shall fail to find a remedy for the Gothia aeroplane just as we discovered one for the Zeppelins. The Germans are still wedded to the notion that they can hasten the conclusion of the war in their favour by these murderous attacks upon civilians; and, that being so, their aim may be expected to come over whenever the opportunity serves. It is quite easy for them to cross from behind Ostend and reach the coast of Kent or Essex. Travelling at a speed of from 80 to 100 miles an hour, they are able with luck to get to London, throw out a few bombs, and be off again within 30 or 40 minutes.

To magnify this sort of thing is stupidly to play the German game. Obviously it is absurd to give more prominence in the Press to cut and run exhibitions of "frightfulness" than to a

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TEN NIGHTS' TRAMP IN GERMANY.

AIRMAN'S ESCAPE.

Flight-Lieut. Gilbert Insall, R.F.C., who escaped from Germany and was publicly decorated by the King with the V.C. recently met on his way home another R.F.C. officer, a young Devonshire man, who also escaped from a German camp. This officer, Lieutenant G. F. Knight, was with Lieutenant Temple, of the Gloucestershire Regiment, who also escaped from Germany, received by the King at Buckingham Palace. His Majesty was keenly interested in the accounts of their experiences and of their escape.

Lieutenant Knight was on a bombing raid near Bapaume when his controls were shot away, and he had to land well behind the enemy's front line. He was conveyed to Cambrai Citadel.

"I had not been there long," he told a friend, "before I set about to escape. Opportunity came sooner than I expected. I got through the German lines at night in a suit of the Belgian peasant coat and swam the Cambrai Canal. When I was almost over I spotted a Boche sentry on the opposite bank. He heard me in the water and looked hard in my direction. It flashed through my mind that he might imagine the noise was made by a dog. I gave colour to this impression by paddling round in the manner of a retriever, and whining nicely, making meantime, for the bank from which I had plunged in."

CATCH IN STRAW STACK.

"I scrambled out again, cold and somewhat disappointed, and made for the railway bridge with the idea of getting into our lines. I was making my course by the flashes of our own guns, which were plainly visible ahead. I found, however, I was out of my reckoning, and stumbled once more into the Boche's quarters. I hid when I could, posing as a workman, but came across a small straw stack, well behind a Hun camp, and lay 'doggo' for the night. Unfortunately my luck was dead end; a Boche transport man came to my nesting place for an armful of straw and collared my head in the armful. He was quite surprised. I knew it was no good trying to bluff him, so I surrendered once more, with as good a grace as possible."

"I was sent back to Cambrai. Afterwards they moved me by train—a very uncomfortable journey—under close escort to Osnabrück-Klausthal (Harz), and then to Ströben. Our food was obtained chiefly from the parcels from home. They invariably arrived safely, and more often than not untouched by pilfering fingers. Everyone German about the place seemed fed up with the war. The guards were fed of doing guard duty on little food, but the country folk did not seem to be badly off. Vegetables and milk seemed more plentiful, and the people looked better fed and happier."

SLUDDING HIS PURSUERS.

The lieutenant, after getting away undetected from the Ströben camp with emergency rations of biscuits and chocolate (sent from his Devonshire home), hid by day and travelled by night successfully eluding a ten-night tramp all the soldiers hunting for him.

"One early morning," he said, "I went into a cornfield, after walking nearly all night, to prepare a snug hiding-place for myself among the stocks. An aged farm labourer saw me arranging the sheaves and called out: 'Here, what are you doing?' I replied in German, 'Can't you see what I'm doing?' He evidently could not, for he ambled quickly towards me. I thought it was time to leave, so I left via a big ditch and edged behind a haystack and so got away."

"I found another hiding-place that day, and the next night I milked a Hun cow in a field."

The lieutenant made his remarkable dash for liberty unaccompanied, but later joined Lieutenant Insall, V.C., and another officer in a neutral country. They came to England together.

battle where there are thousands of casualties. I have the best of reasons for saying that this view of the position is at last dawning upon the great, wise and eminent persons of Fleet-street, and that we shall have less flamboyant writing on the subject of raids than hitherto. Some attempt will be made to preserve a sense of proportion."

The British reply to German air attacks on this country is to raid aerodromes and ammunition dumps and other military objectives behind the German lines in the West. The strategy is given in this week's *Punch*, which represents two German airmen sitting at a round table in a beer garden with large glasses of lager-beer before them. One of them, reading a newspaper, says, "This is Kolossal! Our irresistible arm men have again for the twentieth time destroyed London." To this the other gloomily replies, "That being so, let's hope they'll stop those cursed British airmen from bombing our lines every day and night."

THE RUSSIAN DRAMA.

For several weeks civil and military events in Russia have held a foremost place in public interest. Every day produces a new sensation. The whole business is full of amazing incidents, with plenty of life and colour, like some wonderful transformation scene on the stage. And behind all there is the sense of tragedy, with dire foreboding as to the future. The general impression is that Russia is out of the war for at least a very long time, if not for good so far as concerns any effective co-operation with the Allied plan of campaign. At the same time there are some who continue to proclaim their faith in the ultimate power of Russia to recover. Mr. Lloyd George holds that opinion; at any rate in his public speeches.

The recent upheaval has shown that even ordinarily well-informed public speakers and writers are at a loss when dealing with men and matters of the moment in Russia. Of course, most of the leading figures who caught attention at the beginning of the war were thrown up by the Russian revolution. For this reason their work, being unknown, it is extremely difficult to judge how far any one of them may be able to go to stop the not politically as well as in the Army—H.B.

THE COSSACKS.

THEIR LIFE AND PRIVILEGES.

Cossacks, is the name given to considerable portions of the population of the Russian empire endowed with certain special privileges, and bound in return to give military service, all at a certain age, under special conditions. They constitute ten separate voiskos, settled along the frontiers, Don Kuban, Terek, Astrakhan, Ural, Orenburg, Siberian, Semirechensk, Amur and Ussuri. The primary unit of this organization is the stanitsa, or village, which holds its land as a commune, and may allow persons who are not Cossacks (excepting Jews) to settle on this land for payment of a certain rent. The assembly of all households in villages of less than 30 households, and of 30 elected men in villages having from 30 to 300 households (one from each 10 households in the more populous ones) constitutes the village assembly, similar to the "mire" but having wider attributes, which assesses the taxes, divides the land, takes measures for the opening and support of schools, village grain stores, communal cultivation, and so on, and elects its staman (elder) and its judges, who settle all disputes up to £10 (or above that sum with the consent of both sides).

COSSACK MILITARY FORCES.

Military service is obligatory to all men for 30 years, beginning with the age of eighteen. The first three years are passed in the preliminary division, the next 12 in active service and the last five in the reserve. Every Cossack is bound to provide his own uniform, equipment, and horse (if mounted). The Government supplying only the arms. Those on active service are divided into three equal parts according to age, and the first third only is in real service, while the two others stay at home, but are bound to march out as soon as an order is given. The officers are supplied in the usual way by the military school in which all the Cossack voiskos have their own vacancies, or are non-commissioned Cossack officers, with officers' grades. In return for this service the Cossacks have received from the state considerable grants of land for each voisko separately.

LAND OWNING.

The total Cossack population in 1893 was 2,848,049 (1,331,470 women), and they owned nearly 146,500,000 acres of land, of which 105,000,000 acres were arable and 9,400,000 under forests. This land was divided between the stanitsas at the rate of 81 acres per each soul, with special grants to officers (personal to some of them, in lieu of pensions), and leaving about one-third of the land as a reserve for the future. The income which the Cossack voiskos receive from the lands which they rent to different persons, also from various sources (trade, pensions, rents of shops, factories, permits of gold digging, etc.), as also from the subsidies they receive from the Government (about £721,500 in 1893), is used to cover all the expenses of state and local administration. They have besides a special reserve capital of about £2,600,000. The expenditure of the village administration is kept separately for each voisko, and the central administration, as the Ministry of War, is composed of representatives of each voisko, who discuss the proposals of all new laws affecting the Cossacks.

IN WAR TIME.

In time of war the ten Cossack voiskos are bound to supply 800 mounted sotniks or squadrons (of 125 men each), 108 infantry sotniks or companies (same number), and 236 guns, representing 4,267 officers and 177,100 men, with 170,836 horses. In time of peace they keep 314 squadrons, 34 infantry sotniks, and 20 batteries, containing 108 guns (2,874 officers, 60,532 men 60,536 horses). Altogether the Cossacks have 323,705 men ready to take arms in case of need. As a rule, popular education amongst the Cossacks stands at a higher level than in the remainder of Russia. They have more schools and a greater proportion of their children go to school. In addition to agricultural work, which is sufficient to supply their needs, and usually to leave a certain surplus, they carry on extensive cattle and horse breeding, vine culture in Caucasus, fishing on their Don, Ural, and the Caspian, hunting, bee-culture, etc. The extraction of coal and gold and other minerals which are found on their territories is mostly rented to strangers, who also pay most factories.

A military organization similar to that of the Cossacks has been introduced into certain districts, which supply a number of mounted infantry sotniks. Their peace-footing is as follows: Don Kuban 6 regular squadrons and 3 of militia, Kuban Cossacks 1 sotnia, Terek 8 sotniks, Kars 3 sotniks, Batum 2 infantry and 1 mounted sotnia, Turcomans 3 sotniks, total 25 squadrons and 3 companies.

MOTTO OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Reports are current that a change is contemplated in the motto of the Prince of Wales. It is stated that the German words "Ich dien" ("I serve") will be superseded by the Welsh "Eidd dyn," which I am told (says a writer in the *Glasgow Herald*) means "I am man." At present there is a national prejudice against any vestige of things Teutonic, but it must be remembered that the crest of the Prince of Wales—three ostrich feathers with the motto "Ich dien"—commemorates a very glorious episode in English history. It was borne by the King of Bohemia, who was amongst the slain at the Battle of Crecy, and was then adopted by the victorious Black Prince, the son of Edward the Third. The crest and motto have been used by the Prince of Wales ever since that glorious feat of English arms. Its origin has given it a special association throughout the centuries. The significance of the Welsh "Eidd dyn" would be lost on the ordinary individual.

China's Products

Carefully Mapped and Indexed
An Important Feature of the
New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer

THE VALUE of a map of China measuring nearly 5-ft. by 4-ft. on which is clearly indicated in large black type the whole of China's most important products in the hundreds of localities where each is found or produced, will be appreciated instantly by any exporter alive to the present-day world-demand for Chinese goods and material.

But this section goes further than merely mapping products. The big map, which, for convenience, is divided into two parts each measuring 31-in. by 21-in., is geographically indexed in English and Chinese. The exporter, desiring to know if alum or zinc is produced in China and where, finds in the index the latitudinal and longitudinal position of the source of supply, with the name of the nearest city or town. A reference to the map enables him to trace in his mind's eye the trade routes from the source to the sea.

Vitaly Important

Original information is given in this section, the map having been compiled from the latest official records and most authoritative sources. Using the Productions Map and its valuable Index in conjunction with the encyclopedic list of the world's commodities compiled with reference to China, the merchant or student who seeks for knowledge finds in it a feature of no little importance in these times when the trade of China is so vitally important to the world at large.

From A to Z

Amber: This valuable fossil deposit is found in Yunnan and Shensi; a useful fact to know when the world's main source of supply, the Baltic coast, is closed to trade.

Coal: China abounds in deposits of soft and hard coal in practically every province, a fact of timely interest when coal is so dear in all countries. While not attempting to record all deposits, the Productions Map and Index locates 60 that are worked to at least some extent.

Copper: over 40 references.

Cotton: we see, grows in a score and more widely separated districts, even at such high latitudes as Manchuria and Chihli, dispelling the idea that the fibre-plant is necessarily a hot-country growth.

Dates: mention of which brings up sandy wastes and torrid suns, also are found far out of the tropics, so far north as Shantung and Anhwei, and in neighbouring Chekiang.

Galena is found in Shantung, Fukien and Yunnan. If one is in doubt as to what galena is, a reference to the comprehensive dictionary discloses that it is the most important of lead ores.

Gold is indicated in over 10 localities, from Shantung on the coast to far distant Western Szechwan, where straw sandals may be sold after a day's walk for the value of the gold they have gathered from the mountain paths.

Gypsum, that useful and ornamental sulphate of lime, deposits is mined in four places in China. What is gypsum? The encyclopedic commodities list tells us instantly—A yellowish, brownish, sometimes viscid deposit which when marble-like is called "alabaster," when transparent it is "sepiate," when fibrous is "satin spar," used as a fertilizer crushed, to make plaster of Paris when burned.

Hemp: 30 references, from 42.

Opium: yellow pigment, arsenic carrying metal—"King's Yellow"—is found in that great mineral country, Yunnan.

SECTION V.—China's Productions

ORIGINAL information is given in this section which no exporter can do without. A huge map of China in two parts on which are geographically located the most important products of the country, a map compiled from the latest official records. Infinite care has been taken in the compilation of the Productions Index, which, like the Map, is bi-lingual.

OTHER SECTIONS ARE—

- I. **General Introduction.**—An academic-commercial treatise on China, equalling 60 columns of this paper. Discussing relations of Commerce to Geography, Climate, Politics, Finance, Foreign Intercourse, etc.
- II. **Detailed Survey of China.**—Geographical, Economic, Educational, Reliable, readable; a Complete Encyclopedia.
- III. **The Maps of the 18 Provinces and 4 Outer Territories**, in English and Chinese.
- IV. **The Map-Index**, also bi-lingual, locating over 10,000 places.
- V. **China's Productions.**—Reviewed in this Advertisement.
- VI. **Commercial Section.**—A complete volume in itself, a mine of valuable information and compiled records epitomized, covering a half-century.
- VII. **The Graphs.**—A remarkable series of 18 "visible records." A most striking bird's-eye view of China's commercial progress shown by means of coloured diagrammatic charts.
- VIII. **Port Trade Section.**—The trade of each of the 46 Treaty Ports dissected and visualized; grouped individually for ready reference.
- IX. **Communications.**—Roads, Waterways, Telegraphs, Telephones, Posts, Railways, with an up-to-date Railway Map.
- X. **The World's Commodities**, compiled with special reference to China. A Commercial Encyclopedia in itself, of immense value.

Peat appears in Manchuria near the South-Manchuria Railway, already richly gifted with coal deposits.

Platinum, that most precious metal, is found in Kwangsi.

Ramie, of which from 11 localities China's exports in 1916 (the commodities list reports), were valued at Hk. Tls. 2,212,308, exceeding by more than a million taels the value of the next most important fibre, hemp.

Realgar, which, like orpiment, is an arsenic ore, red or orange, is found in Hunan, the province known the world over for its antimony.

Salt, Sesamum, Silk, Skins, many references, naturally; and **Silver**, imported so largely in the form of bars and Mexican dollars, might be mined in China in 30 and more localities from Chihli to Yunnan and even in nearby Chekiang.

Tea grows in nearly 40 separate districts.

Timber, in case the special Forestry Map has been overlooked, is found mentioned 23 times in the Productions Map-Index.

Tin, of course.

Tobacco seems to grow in all latitudes, so liberal is Nature in supplying China with a long hot summer, even in the north, where the winters are arctic.

Varnish, we find, does not all come from Nippon!

Wax, Wheat, Wild Silk, Wine, Wool, Zinc, with many entries, closes the list.

These items are selected from the Productions Index at random with no reference to importance or attempt at order other than alphabetical. This section attempts to record and locate all the products of China. The entries comprise a list of the most important articles selected from China's long list of exports— invaluable information for those who are here preparing to participate in the world-war of commerce that is to be fought in China when Europe and America cease fighting.

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YOKOHAMA ...

KOBE and YOKOHAMA ...

KOBE ...

KOBE ...

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